



## DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.**  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

### TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance. \$4 00

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 7, 1861

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

To the Members of the Legislature. The Governor's Message is now ready for delivery. Members can get their quota by applying at the counting-room of the Yeoman Office.

Fremont's Proclamation--Compulsory Abolition of Slavery.

We copy below, in full, a leading editorial article from the *New York World*, a paper more fully in the confidence of the Black Republicans than any in New York. We copy it to show the people of Kentucky the views of the party now controlling the Federal Government.

*The hour and the man have come--the hour for abolishing slavery in Missouri--Fremont the man to do it.* Such is in effect the *World's* decree, and it is peculiarly observable in this connection, that the *World* declares that, "whether the Administration approve, or disapprove, of the decisive step which Gen. Fremont has now taken, his proclamation will prove more fruitful in consequence, than any event that has yet transpired since the commencement of hostilities." What does this mean, but that Fremont, armed with military power, will carry out his programme of abolition, regardless even of the *civil authorities*? Whether the Administration approve or disapprove, Fremont's measures, they will be carried out--such is our understanding of the *World's* boast. The *World* itself must "yield," must "acquiesce," in Fremont's measures, or "run the risk of a popular storm which might lead to an administrative crisis." In other words, Lincoln himself shall be driven from power by the North, unless he suffers Fremont to carry out his bloody and brutal programme. We invite the attentive consideration of the reader to the *World's* article. It has the deepest significance. The compulsory abolition of slavery is determined on by the Northern Irrepressibles, even if they have to drive Lincoln himself from power.

It will be observed that the *World* admits that Fremont's proclamation is broader than the confiscation act of Congress. The admission is full of significant meaning. It means that neither Congress nor President shall restrain Fremont. It means that Fremont's military power shall be exerted, according to his own will, to shoot men, confiscate their property, and liberate their slaves, without regard to the Legislative or Executive authorities of the Government. It is plainly acknowledged to be the substitution of the discretion, or, if you please, the absolute will of the commander of an army, for the civil authorities. To recognize the force of an act of Congress, the *World* treats as *mamby-pamby*.

The closing intimations of the *World's* article are especially meant for Kentucky. Luckily the Legislature is in session, and we suppose will take proper warning. Whether our peace shall be destroyed, or our people enslaved, depends in great measure upon the action of the Legislature:

**General Fremont's Proclamation of Martial Law.**

Events rush with fearful velocity in revolutionary times, and the necessity which has compelled Major-General Fremont to proclaim martial law throughout the State of Missouri, may, within the ensuing month, change the whole aspect of the war. Whatever complexion affairs may take elsewhere, in Missouri, the hour has come--and the man, Boldness of character is a great clarifier of the intellect, and Fremont, who never, in his life, "let I dare not wait upon I would," seems to have so clear a perception of what is proper to be done within the limits of his own military department, and is so prompt in acting on his views, that his course will have a marked influence on the subsequent management of the war. Whether the Administration approve, or disapprove, of the decisive step which General Fremont has now taken, his proclamation will prove more fruitful in consequences than any event that has yet transpired since the commencement of hostilities. If the fact and the matter of his proclamation have been suggested to him from Washington, it is the most significant act of the Administration. If, on the other hand, Fremont has acted on his own responsibility, the Administration must either yield to the manifest necessity of the case and acquiesce, and thus tacitly erect a precedent; or else, by censuring Fremont, run the risk of a popular storm which might lead to an administrative crisis. The great fact will stand, that General Fremont has boldly assumed the administrative powers of the State of Missouri, and has offered freedom to the slaves of all citizens who shall be proved to have taken an active part in the field with the enemies of the United States. This fact will stand; it will resound through the country and throughout the world; and being a fact that is accomplished, and cannot be recalled, we must take new observations for the future, dating from this point.

An act of Congress--published elsewhere in these columns--was passed at the late session, confiscating slaves employed by their masters against the government. General Fremont's proclamation is broader than that act. He does not profess to be acting under it; he makes no allusion to it; but rests his whole action on the necessity which, in his judgment, has arisen for the establishment of martial law. The propriety of his conduct is not to be measured by any statute, but by the existence or non-existence of the alleged necessity. Martial law, which Blackstone calls "no law at all," but which Gen. Scott, in a general order declaring it, issued from the headquarters of his army at the National Palace of Mexico, calls an "unwritten code," and "an addition to the written military code," prescribed by Congress in the Rules "and Articles of War," is really the substitution of the discretion, or, if you please, the absolute will of the commander of an army for the civil authorities. Nothing but the most imperative necessity can justify it, and of that necessity the military authority is the sole judge. That it had arisen in Missouri, no one who has watched the course of events in that State for the last ten days can entertain a doubt, and it is fortunate for the State and the country that when the

emergency arose, there was a man there to meet it. When Gen. Fremont instituted martial law in Missouri, he did not do so *namby-pamby* a thing as to proclaim that some act of Congress, hitherto inoperative, was to be in force, but that he, the commander of the Department of the West, was to dictate the law in his discretion, and adapt it to his own judgment of what the exigency required.

Martial law sets aside and suspends civil enactments except so far as the military commander sees fit to retain them. The propriety of his regulations depends on their suitableness to the circumstances and their conformity to the principles of natural equity. All ingenious stretches of interpretation, therefore, by which particular acts of Congress are made to cover over the provisions embodied in a proclamation of martial law, are preposterous.

Martial law, from its very nature, transcends Congressional enactments; while it continues in force the word of the officer who proclaims it is law, and there is no other. If particular civil enactments are enforced, and the ordinary tribunals retain some or all of their functions, it is merely because he wills it.

Attempts, like one made by a morning journal yesterday, to deduce Gen. Fremont's proclamation from the confiscation act of the recent session, only tend to weaken confidence in Fremont's discretion and good judgment by making it appear that he is incapable of understanding a plain statute.

Although the martial law here proclaimed is in force only in the State of Missouri, the effect of the proclamation will immediately extend far beyond the limits of Gen. Fremont's command. It will cut several gordian knots which timid men have been in vain trying to untie; and, among other things, it will immediately bring matters to a crisis in Kentucky. True, Gen. Fremont has proclaimed freedom to no slave whose master cannot be directly proved to have aided the enemies of the United States; but such is the chronic soreness of the Southern mind in regard to slave property, that every advantage will be taken of this proclamation to shake the loyalty of Union men in the border States that have not seceded. But the time must inevitably have come when Kentucky would be compelled to choose between staunch loyalty and pronounced treason; and it is better that her decision should be made now than later. The Government has been conducting war in the spirit of peace out of deference to the professed loyalists of the border slave States; and if those professed loyalists have not sufficient regard for the Union to submit without chafing to the punishment of men fitted in arms against the Government, the sooner they are weighed and found wanting the better. Nothing but an utterly false and misguided sensibility could lead anybody to consider the slaves of a rebel more sacred than his life. Nobody in Missouri will lose either slaves or life under Gen. Fremont's proclamation, unless he voluntarily risks them with his eyes open; and no man's loyalty deserves consideration if it is of so tender a description that it cannot survive this wholesome measure of severity.

**Another Great Battle--The Confederates Victorious.**

Telegraphic dispatches were received in this city last evening, reporting that the Confederate forces under Gen. Johnston had met the Federal forces under Gen. Banks, and cut the latter all to pieces. It was also stated that all the surgeons that could be procured in Cincinnati had been called to Washington.

After the resolutions were read to the meeting the President put them to the vote, one by one, requesting each voter to rise to his feet. The resolutions were adopted *seriatim* by a unanimous vote, every man of the large crowd rising promptly to his feet when each vote was called for. The meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE B. MOSS, Pres't.

WM. HARPER, Vice Pres't.

R. W. WALKER, Sec'y.

**The People of Carroll Speaking Out.**

At a meeting of the citizens of Carroll county, held in the court house in Carrollton, on the 2d day of July, 1861, Capt. F. T. Turpin was called to the chair, and H. Cox, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, the following committee on resolutions was appointed: H. Cox, S. Wingate, B. D. Parker, T. D. Wright, Jesse Linginfelter, and R. T. Vorhes.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which, after being read, were amended on motion of T. D. Wright, by the addition of the 7th resolution; then the whole were adopted by the meeting.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky on the 8th of January, 1861, assumed a neutral position by conventions of citizens in the city of Louisville, which position was afterwards assumed by resolutions of her Legislature, and by Executive proclamation, all of which met the hearty approval of the masses, without distinction of party--our noble Commonwealth having at all times, and in every possible manner, protested against this present unnatural war between the North and the South; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as citizens of Kentucky hereby enter our solemn protest against this unnatural war, as well as against the occupation of any part of our territory by either of the belligerents, whether North or South.

2. That Carroll county hereby protests against the payment of any portion of the direct tax levied by the General Government for the prosecution of this most unhappy war, and request our Legislature to make no provision for the collection of the same, without first submitting it to a direct vote of the people of the State.

3. That we request our General Assembly to make the necessary appropriations for the purpose, if need be, of maintaining the neutral position of the State.

4. That we recognize nowhere, nor does it exist either in a Republic, in the President or even in the largest majority, absolute arbitrary power over the lives, liberties and property of freemen.

5. That loyalty to the Union is only compatible with strict fidelity to the Constitution, and those who violate the provisions of the latter, even under the plea of necessity, to preserve the former, are enemies to both, and should be resisted by all good citizens.

6. That this Union, being formed on the consent of the States, and the good will of the people, cannot be preserved by the sword, and a continuance of this unhappy war, must inevitably result in its permanent dissolution. Wherefore we are for peace.

7. That the people of Carroll are opposed to the introduction of arms into our State through any other channel than that known to the law.

It was then unanimously agreed that two delegates from each district be appointed, one from each party, to attend the Peace Convention which is to meet at Frankfort on the 10th inst.; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to attend said Convention:

Col. Ben. H. Pitt and Martin White, G. T. Campbell and Elijah Williams, John D. Orr and D. P. Craig, T. W. Bates and Leonard Leachman, P. O. Turpin and W. B. Winslow, and John C. Lindsay; and it was further resolved that every peace man of the county, of both parties, be added to the list of delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Signs of the Times, Louisville Journal and Courier, and that other papers in the State friendly to Peace be requested to copy.

2. That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to our Senator and Representative, with the request that they lay them before the two branches of the Legislature.

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[For the Frankfort Yeoman.]

At a full meeting of the citizens of Hickman county, assembled at Clinton on Monday, the 26th August, 1861--that being the first day of the Hickman Circuit Court--Geo. B. Moss, Esq., was chosen President, Wm. Harper, Vice President, and R. W. Walker, Secretary of said meeting.

The following resolutions were presented, viz:

*Resolved*, That we cheerfully accept the proposition of a Peace Convention, to assemble at Frankfort on the 10th day of September next, and that the following gentlemen are hereby authorized to represent the county of Hickman, viz: G. W. Silvertooth, E. J. Bullock, W. R. Bradley, R. W. Walker, Thos. R. Jordan, Dr. E. White, W. S. Jordan, Wm. Owens, Jr., and any other citizens of the county friendly to the cause of peace.

*Resolved*, That the following shall be expressed by our delegates in the proposed Peace Convention as the sentiments of the people of the county of Hickman:

1st. That the Representatives of Kentucky in the recent Congress deserve condemnation for voting men and money to aid the present Administration in prosecuting against our Southern brethren an unauthorized, unconstitutional, and bloody war of invasion and subjugation.

2d. That the neutral position of Kentucky was first imposed upon her by the so-called Union party, and accepted in good faith by the so-called Southern Rights party; and if peace in Kentucky is to be preserved, that position should never have been abandoned as it was, by the voting men and money to assist in carrying on the war against the South.

3d. That when our Executive refused to furnish men to Abe Lincoln, at his call on the 15th of April last, his act was approved by all parties; and if peace is to be preserved, the action of our Governor must still be the course of Kentucky; and therefore the force of armed men assembled at the Crab Orchard and elsewhere in Kentucky, with guns and munitions of war supplied by the Federal Government, ought to be, and must be, dispersed.

4th. That by the prosecution of this unholy and unnatural war, we can hope for no good result, but believe it will end in final, "eternal separation."

5. That we are in favor of maintaining in Kentucky a *strictly neutral position*, and opposed to furnishing either men or money for the prosecution of the war.

6. That we are steadfastly opposed to the occupation of the soil of Kentucky by the military forces of either of the belligerent parties.

7. That the course pursued by William H. Wadsworth, our representative in Congress, at its extra session, was in direct violation of his pledges to the people, and meets with our entire disapproval.

8. That our members in both Houses of the Legislature be instructed to vote in accordance with the foregoing views.

9. That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Louisville Courier, Frankfort Express, and Mayville Express, with a request for the publication of the same.

On motion of B. J. McComas, Esq., the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Jas. L. Waring, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Convention to be held in Frankfort on the 10th inst., viz: Louis Nichols, William Bentley, Geo. E. Roe, Dr. A. D. Debard, James Bryan, A. L. Root, C. H. Waring, H. A. Head, Charles Kinney, Obadiah McCoy, Edward Waring, Jesse Alexander, John W. Kouns, John McCoy, John B. Day, Geo. Clancy, and as substitutes, any number of the peace party of Greenup county.

On Motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN C. KOUNS, Chairman.

JOHN P. SWYFORD, Secretary.

Kentucky.

We publish this morning that portion of Governor Magoffin's Message to the Legislature of Kentucky, now in session, as bears on Federal relations.

We learn that the prospect of a peaceful solution of the excitement in the State is very flattering. The Legislature is made up of sensible, gentle men, who will do nothing hastily, but will consider calmly any and all propositions which are likely to disturb the present neutral position of the State. The question of the camps, which is now the most irritating subject, will, we are assured, be disposed of in a way not to increase, but rather allay the present irritation.

General Anderson, with his brother Larz, made a social visit to Louisville yesterday, and will return to-morrow. The General's visit is in no way connected with military matters, but is simply a private social character. *Cir. Enq.*, Sep. 6.

**OUTRAGE AT OUR OWN DOORS.**--A party of Lincolns, a few nights since, proceeded to the premises of a States Rights man living near the Lewis county line, tore down his wheat-stacks, scattering the wheat over the field, cut down a large quantity of green corn, and served on him a written notice to leave before a certain time. *Maysville Express*.

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## DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

### The Action of Kentucky Respecting Federal Relations.

January 21, 1861, Mr. George W. Ewing, Representative from Logan county, laid before the House the following joint resolutions:

*Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That this General Assembly has heard with profound regret the resolutions recently adopted by the States of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, tendering men and money to the President of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government.

*Resolved*, That this General Assembly receives the action of the Legislatures of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts as the indication of a purpose upon the part of the people of these States to further complicate existing difficulties, by forcing the people of the South to the extremity of submission or resistance; and so regarding it, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby requested to inform the Executives of each of said States that it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that whenever the authorities of these States shall send armed forces to the South for the purpose indicated in said resolutions, the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will, as one man, resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity.

The first resolution above was adopted, yeas 92, nays none; and the second was adopted, yeas 87, nays 6.

Resolutions recommending call for a convention of the United States.

WHEREAS, The people of some of the States feel themselves deeply aggrieved by the policy and measures which have been adopted by the people of some of the other States; and whereas, an amendment of the Constitution of the United States is deemed indispensably necessary to secure them against similar grievances in the future; therefore,

*Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That application to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to the fifth article thereof, be, and the same is hereby, now made by this General Assembly of Kentucky; and we hereby invite our sister States to unite with us, without delay, in similar application to Congress.

*Resolved*, That the Governor of this State forthwith communicate the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, with the request that he immediately place the same before Congress, and the Executives of the several States, with the request that they lay them before their respective Legislatures.

*Resolved*, If the convention be called in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky suggest for the consideration of that convention, as a basis for settling existing difficulties, the adoption, by way of amendments to the Constitution, the resolutions offered in the Senate of the United States by the Hon. J. Crittenden.

Approved April 3, 1861.

Resolutions appointing Commissioners to attend conference at Washington city, February 4th, in accordance with the invitation of the Virginia Legislature.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Virginia, with a view to make an effort to preserve this Union and the Constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic, have, by resolution, invited all the States who are willing to unite with her in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies, to appoint commissioners, to meet on the 4th February next, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

*Resolved*, That we hereby accept the invitation of our old mother Virginia, and that the following six commissioners, Wm. O. Butler, J. B. Clay, J. F. Bell, C. S. Morehead, Chas. A. Wickliffe, and James Guthrie, be appointed to represent the State of Kentucky in the contemplated convention; whose duty it shall be to repair to the city of Washington, on the day designated, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by any of the States in accordance with the foregoing invitation.

*Resolved*, That if said commissioners shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments to the Federal Constitution, they be requested to communicate the proposed amendments to Congress for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body, according to the forms of that Constitution, to the several States for ratification.

*Resolved*, That if said commissioners cannot agree in an adjustment, or, if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such amendments as they may propose, the commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the Executive of this Commonwealth, to be by him laid before this General Assembly.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Kentucky, that Kentucky will not sever her connection with the National Government, nor will she take up arms for either of the belligerent parties, but will arm herself for the one purpose of preserving tranquility and peace within our own borders.

*Resolved*, That Kentucky now tenders, and to the end of the war, all the time, will tender herself as mediator, and that she will constantly be ready to do all in her power to effect a just and honorable peace.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Presidents of the United States, and of the seceded States, and to the Governors of each of the thirty-four States.

Adopted by the Senate, yeas 13, nays 9.

### Neutrality and the Other Matters.

At a big meeting at Newport, Ky., on the 2d inst., says the Louisville Courier, at which the Tennessee tory, Johnson, was present and spoke, the following resolutions, embracing the programme he is paid by the Administration to see carried out here, were adopted:

6. On the subject of "sacred soil," we would say that the "soil" of Kentucky is only "sacred" when floated over by the stars and stripes; and as to "neutrality," with the highest respect to everybody, and intending no shock to delicate and sensitive nerves, we will say that, according to our judgment, "armed neutrality" is just "armed nonsense."

7. Our Legislature, which meets to day, should promptly meet the war tax of \$800,000; should disband the State Guards; should refer the case of Governor Magoffin to the Committee on Treason; should resolve Breckinridge and Powell out of their seats; should return to the Government her quota of men; put our loyal men upon an impregnable war footing, and tipping her proud bat to General Anderson, say to him: "Walk in, my own Sumter."

Approved January 29, 1861.

Resolutions declaring further action by the Legislature on political affairs unnecessary and inexpedient at this time.

*Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the people of Kentucky view, with the most lively apprehension, the dangers that now environ the Union and threaten its perpetuity.

*Resolved*, That we appeal to our Southern brethren to stay the work of secession—to return and make one mighty effort to perpetuate the noble work of our fore-fathers, hallowed by the recollection of a thousand noble deeds.

*Resolved*, That we protest against the use of force or coercion by the General Government against the seceding States, as unwise and unexpedient, and tending to the destruction of our common country.

*Resolved*, That as this General Assembly has made an application to Congress to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, and requested the Legislatures of all the other States to make similar applications, and has appointed Commissioners to meet those which have been appointed by the State of Virginia, and such as may be appointed by other States, at a designated time and place, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment of the present unhappy controversy, it

is unnecessary and inexpedient for this Legislature to take any further action on this subject at the present time; and as an evidence of the sincerity and good faith of our propositions for an adjustment, and our expression of devotion to the Union, and desire for its preservation, Kentucky awaits with deep solicitude the responses from her sister States.

Approved February 11, 1861.

An act to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention to be held at Frankfort.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, § 1. That an election shall be held, on the first Saturday in May next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect twelve delegates to a convention of the border slave States, and such other slave States as have not passed ordinances of secession, to meet at Frankfort, Kentucky; and said delegates shall be voted for and elected by the State at large, in the same manner that State officers are now elected; and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of State officers by the qualified voters of the whole State, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.*

*§ 2. That the persons who may be thus elected shall be commissioned by the Governor as delegates to said convention, and are empowered to meet the delegates from the States aforesaid, in convention, to consult on the critical condition of the country, and agree upon some plan of peaceful adjustment.*

*§ 3. The convention shall be held on the 27th of May next, or at such other time as a majority of the delegates elected in this State may appoint, to suit the convenience of the delegates from the other States.*

*§ 4. That one of the delegates to represent Kentucky in the border slave State convention shall be required to reside in each Congressional district in this State.*

*§ 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.*

Approved April 3, 1861.

May 16, 1861, the Committee on Federal Relations made the following report, viz:

A majority of your committee, consisting of Messrs. Hodge, Burnam, Wolfe, Carlisle, Lyne, Gowdy, Jacobs, and Buckner recommend the passage of the following preamble and resolutions:

Considering the deplorable condition of the country, and for which the State of Kentucky is in no way responsible, and looking to the best means of preserving the internal peace, and securing the lives, liberty, and property of the citizens of the State; therefore,

*Resolved*, by the House of Representatives, That this State and the citizens thereof shall take no part in the civil war now being waged except as mediators and friends to the belligerent parties; and that Kentucky should, during the contest, occupy the position of strict neutrality; and your committee unanimously recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the act of the Governor in refusing to furnish troops or military force upon the call of the executive authority of the United States, under existing circumstances, is approved.

GEO. B. HODGE, Chairman.

The first resolution above was adopted, yeas 69, nays 26; and the second, yeas 89, nays 4.

May 24, 1861, under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Bruner offered the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, There exists a civil war between the National Government and the seceded States, which Kentucky deeply deplores; a war she had no voice in creating, and in which she has hitherto refused to take a part, and she now refuses. Being a part of the National Government, in the enjoyment of its benefits—such as mail facilities, national hospitals, federal courts, protection at home and abroad, a garrison paid out of the national treasury, into which she is paying revenue—and having a representation in Congress, Kentucky ought, at least, to remain neutral till the end of the controversy; neither hindering the National Government in the exercise of its authority, nor furnishing men, as a State, to either of the belligerents; nor asking aid from either to maintain her position; she will, all the time, be ready and anxious to mediate between the belligerents, and will be profoundly happy, should she be able to reconcile the contending parties, and arrest the shedding of fraternal blood by fraternal hands. With this position, Kentucky is willing to go before the civilized world, and let her conduct pass into history, and await the candid and calm judgment of future and disinterested generations. Being connected with the seceded States geographically, and having the same domestic institution, she is unwilling to take up arms against them. Being attached to the National Government, under which she has always lived and greatly prospered, and having no cause for war against it, she cannot take up arms to overthrow it. Having, in good faith, taken this position, she asked the belligerents to respect it; therefore,

*Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky will not sever her connection with the National Government, nor will she take up arms for either of the belligerent parties, but will arm herself for the one purpose of preserving tranquility and peace within our own borders.

*Resolved*, That we hereby accept the invitation of our old mother Virginia, and that the following six commissioners, Wm. O. Butler, J. B. Clay, J. F. Bell, C. S. Morehead, Chas. A. Wickliffe, and James Guthrie, be appointed to represent the State of Kentucky in the contemplated convention; whose duty it shall be to repair to the city of Washington, on the day designated, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by any of the States in accordance with the foregoing invitation.

*Resolved*, That if said commissioners shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments to the Federal Constitution, they be requested to communicate the proposed amendments to Congress for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body, according to the forms of that Constitution, to the several States for ratification.

*Resolved*, That if said commissioners cannot agree in an adjustment, or, if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such amendments as they may propose, the commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the Executive of this Commonwealth, to be by him laid before this General Assembly.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Kentucky, that Kentucky will not sever her connection with the National Government, nor will she take up arms for either of the belligerent parties, but will arm herself for the one purpose of preserving tranquility and peace within our own borders.

*Resolved*, That Kentucky now tenders, and to the end of the war, all the time, will tender herself as mediator, and that she will constantly be ready to do all in her power to effect a just and honorable peace.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Presidents of the United States, and of the seceded States, and to the Governors of each of the thirty-four States.

Adopted by the Senate, yeas 13, nays 9.

### Neutrality and the Other Matters.

At a big meeting at Newport, Ky., on the 2d inst., says the Louisville Courier, at which the Tennessee tory, Johnson, was present and spoke, the following resolutions, embracing the programme he is paid by the Administration to see carried out here, were adopted:

6. On the subject of "sacred soil," we would say that the "soil" of Kentucky is only "sacred" when floated over by the stars and stripes; and as to "neutrality," with the highest respect to everybody, and intending no shock to delicate and sensitive nerves, we will say that, according to our judgment, "armed neutrality" is just "armed nonsense."

7. Our Legislature, which meets to day, should promptly meet the war tax of \$800,000; should disband the State Guards; should refer the case of Governor Magoffin to the Committee on Treason; should resolve Breckinridge and Powell out of their seats; should return to the Government her quota of men; put our loyal men upon an impregnable war footing, and tipping her proud bat to General Anderson, say to him: "Walk in, my own Sumter."

Approved January 29, 1861.

Resolutions declaring further action by the Legislature on political affairs unnecessary and inexpedient at this time.

*Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the people of Kentucky view, with the most lively apprehension, the dangers that now environ the Union and threaten its perpetuity.

*Resolved*, That we appeal to our Southern brethren to stay the work of secession—to return and make one mighty effort to perpetuate the noble work of our fore-fathers, hallowed by the recollection of a thousand noble deeds.

*Resolved*, That we protest against the use of force or coercion by the General Government against the seceding States, as unwise and unexpedient, and tending to the destruction of our common country.

*Resolved*, That as this General Assembly has made an application to Congress to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, and requested the Legislatures of all the other States to make similar applications, and has appointed Commissioners to meet those which have been appointed by the State of Virginia, and such as may be appointed by other States, at a designated time and place, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment of the present unhappy controversy, it

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Sep. 6, 1861.

The Senate having been called to order by Mr. Speaker, Fisk,

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. McD. An-

bett, of the Methodist Episcopal church,

South.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was then read by the Clerk.

### MESSAGE FROM HOUSE.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate that it had passed the bills and resolutions entitled as follows, and asked concurrence of the Senate in the same:

An act for the benefit of the State Agricultural Society.

An act for the benefit of the jailer of Mon-

roe county.

An act for the benefit of Nicholas county.

An act for the benefit of Joseph Doniphan,

late presiding judge of Bracken county.

A resolution for the benefit of John C. Wickliffe, Clinton McClarty, and Wm. N. Robb.

The Standing Committees of the Senate were announced as follows:

*On Judiciary*—Messrs. Charles D. Pennebaker, Martin P. Marshall, Wm. B. Read, Ben. P. Cissel, and Henry D. McHenry.

*On Court of Appeals*—Messrs. James H. G. Bush, Charles Chambers, Samuel H. Jenkins, William A. Anthony, and Samuel H. Boles.

*On Circuit Courts*—Messrs. Walter C. Whitaker, John B. Bruner, Albert G. Rhea, William Anthony, and Richard H. Field.

*On County Courts*—Messrs. T. T. Alexander, John A. Prall, Walter Chiles, R. T. Baker, and Asa P. Grover.

*On Proprieties and Grievances*—Messrs. Ben. Spalding, Robert E. Glenn, William G. Gillis, W. C. Grier, and M. P. Buster.

*On Religion*—Messrs. Charles T. Worthington, Martin P. Marshall, George Denny, John B. Bruner, and Robert E. Glenn.

*On Internal Improvement*—Messrs. C. J. Walton, R. T. Baker, C. D. Pennebaker, and Thornton F. Marshall.

*On Finance*—Messrs. Samuel E. Dehaven, Charles T. Worthington, Ben. Spalding, T. T. Alexander, and John K. Goodloe.

*On Education*—Messrs. George Denby, A. S. Grover, Albert G. Rhea, Samuel H. Jenkins, and John L. Irvin.

*On Penitentiary*—Messrs. James F. Robinson, John M. Johnson, Asa P. Grover, Charles T. Worthington, and Richard H. Field.

*On Military Affairs*—Messrs. James Speed, Walter Chiles, John K. Goodloe, Henry D. McHenry, and Walter G. Whitaker.

*On Federal Relations*—Messrs. John A. Prall, James F. Robinson, Martin P. Marshall, James Speed, and Albert G. Rhea.

*On Agriculture and Manufactures*—Messrs. Theo. T. Garrard, M. P. Buster, Richard H. Field, Samuel H. Boles, and George Denby.

*On Sinking Fund*—Messrs. Walter

